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E1            8     SASAKI I, 1976, V33, P162,
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BIOCHEM/RE
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J BIOCH/RE
E6            1     SASAKI I, 1979, V86, P1537,
J BIOCHEM TOKYO/RE
E7            1     SASAKI I, 1980, 6TH ECOD/RE
E8            1     SASAKI I, 1980, 6TH EUR C
OPT COMM Y/RE
E9            1     SASAKI I, 1980, EUROPEAN C
OPTICAL F/RE
E10           2     SASAKI I, 1980, P140, 6TH
EUR C OPT COMM Y/RE
E11           8     SASAKI I, 1980, P140, 6TH P
EUR C OPT COMM/RE
E12          38     SASAKI I, 1980, V16, P219,
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J BIOCH"/RE)
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             V86, P1537, J BIOCH"/RE OR
"SASAKI I, 1979, V86, P1537, J BIOCHE
             M TOKYO"/RE)

=> E SASAKI I, 1982/RE
E1            1     SASAKI I, 1981, V38, P75,
KONBUNSHI RONBUNSHU/RE
E2            1     SASAKI I, 1981, V7, P90,
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PHOEN/RE
E5            1     SASAKI I, 1982, P30, P OFC
PHOENIX/RE
E6            1     SASAKI I, 1982, P341, NOUV
J CHIM/RE
E7            1     SASAKI I, 1982, THESIS U
SOUTHAMPTON/RE
E8            1     SASAKI I, 1982, V21, APPL
OPTICS/RE
E9            1     SASAKI I, 1982, V21, P4246,
APPL OPTICS/RE
E10           1     SASAKI I, 1982, V21, P4256,
APPL OPTICS/RE
E11           1     SASAKI I, 1982, V24, P495,
EXP BRAIN RES/RE
E12           7     SASAKI I, 1982, V6, P341,
NOUV J CHIM/RE

=> E
E13           6     SASAKI I, 1982, V91, P1555,
J BIOCH/RE
E14           3     SASAKI I, 1982, V91, P1555,
J BIOCHEM-TOKYO/RE
E15          15     SASAKI I, 1982, V91, P211,
J BIOCH/RE
E16           1     SASAKI I, 1983, THESIS U
PARIS SUD O/RE
E17           3     SASAKI I, 1984, V4, P237,
NOUV J CHIM/RE
E18           1     SASAKI I, 1984, V8, P237,
NOUV J CHIM/RE
E19           1     SASAKI I, 1984, V9, P385, J
MAGN SOC JAPAN/RE
E20           1     SASAKI I, 1985, P ISCAS
85/RE
E21           2     SASAKI I, 1985, P1633, P
ISCAS 85/RE
E22           9     SASAKI I, 1985, V332, P237,
J CHROMATOGR/RE
E23           1     SASAKI I, 1985, V68, P842,
T IECE C/RE
E24           1     SASAKI I, 1985, V68, P842,
T IECE J/RE

=> S E13-14
             6 "SASAKI I, 1982, V91, P1555, J
BIOCH"/RE
               ("SASAKI I, 1982, V91, P1555,
J BIOCH"/RE)
             3 "SASAKI I, 1982, V91, P1555, J
BIOCHEM-TOKYO"/RE
               ("SASAKI I, 1982, V91, P1555,
J BIOCHEM-TOKYO"/RE)
L2           9 ("SASAKI I, 1982, V91, P1555, J
BIOCH"/RE OR "SASAKI I, 1982,
               V91, P1555, J BIOCHEM-
TOKYO"/RE)

=> S L1 OR L2
L3          20 L1 OR L2

=> D BIB AB 1-20

L3   ANSWER 1 OF 20  SCISEARCH  COPYRIGHT 2001
ISI (R)
AN   2001:220451  SCISEARCH
GA   The Genuine Article (R) Number: 407JQ
TI   Purification and partial characterization
of a cholesterol oxidase from
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Streptomyces fradiae
AU Yazdi M T (Reprint); Zahraei M; Aghaepour K; Kamranpour N
CS Tehran Univ Med Sci, Coll Pharm, Dept Biotechnol, Tehran, Iran (Reprint); Tehran Univ Med Sci, Coll Med, Dept Biochem, Tehran, Iran
CYA Iran
SO ENZYME AND MICROBIAL TECHNOLOGY, (8 MAR 2001) Vol. 28, No. 4-5, pp. 410-414. Publisher: ELSEVIER SCIENCE INC, 655 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, NEW YORK, NY 10010 USA. ISSN: 0141-0229.
DT Article; Journal
LA English
REC Reference Count: 28
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB An extracellular cholesterol oxidase from Streptomyces fradine (PTCC 1121) was purified in one step using DEAE-Sepharose. The purified enzyme had a molecular weight of 60 KDa. The optimum pH and temperature for activity was found to be 7 and 70 degreesC, respectively. This cholesterol oxidase was stable in pHs between 4-10 at 4 degreesC until 4 h. Thermal stability experiments showed that it has high stability and retains its full activity at 50 degreesC for 90 min. K-m value for cholesterol oxidase was obtained to be about 7.06 X 10(-5) Mol.

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 20 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2001 ISI (R)
AN 2000:287062 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: 302HA
TI Salivary amylase activity of the phlebotomine sand fly, Lutzomyia longipalpis
AU Ribeiro J M C (Reprint); Rowton E D; Charlab R
CS NIAID, SECT MED ENTOMOL, PARASIT DIS LAB, NIH, BLDG 4, ROOM 126, 4 CTR DR, MSC-0425, BETHESDA, MD 20892 (Reprint); WALTER REED ARMY MED CTR, WALTER REED ARMY INST RES, DEPT ENTOMOL, WASHINGTON, DC 20307
CYA USA
SO INSECT BIOCHEMISTRY AND MOLECULAR BIOLOGY, (APR 2000) Vol. 30, No. 4, pp. 271-277. Publisher: PERGAMON-ELSEVIER SCIENCE LTD, THE BOULEVARD, LANGFORD LANE, KIDLINGTON, OXFORD OX5 1GB, ENGLAND. ISSN: 0965-1748.
DT Article; Journal
FS LIFE; AGRI
LA English
REC Reference Count: 28
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB Both male and female adult stages of the sand fly Lutzomyia longipalpis have detectable amylase activity in their salivary glands, as indicated by formation of p-nitrophenyl-alpha-D-maltoside from p-nitrophenyl-alpha-D-octoside and by hydrolysis of 4-nitrophenyl-alpha-D-maltoheptaoside-4, 6,-O-ethylidene. No salivary alpha-glucosidase was detected. Amylase activity was also found in the crop and midgut of female flies, although in a smaller amount. Salivary amylase is significantly reduced from the salivary glands immediately after a blood meal, as is the case with salivary alpha-glucosidases in mosquitoes. Presence of salivary gland amylase in these sand flies, and absence of salivary alpha-glucosidase, indicates that in nature these insects may have a significant intake of carbohydrates in the form of starch, as suggested by their plant-feeding behavior, previously demonstrated by Schlein and Warburg (Schlein, Y., Warburg, A., 1986. Phytophagy and the feeding cycle of Phlebotomus papatasi (Diptera: Psychodidae) under experimental conditions. Journal of Medical Entomology 23, 11-15), and Alexander and Usma (Alexander, B., Usma, M.C., 1994. Potential sources of sugar for the phlebotomine sandfly Lutzomyia youngi (Diptera: Psychodidae) in a Columbia coffee plantation. Ann. Trop. Med. Parasitol. 88, 543-549). Published by Elsevier Science Ltd.

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 20 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2001 ISI (R)
AN 1999:920078 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: 257WZ
TI Capture of human Fab fragments by expanded bed adsorption with a mixed mode adsorbent
AU Hansen M B (Reprint); Lihme A; Spitali M; King D
CS UPFRONT CHROMATOG AS, DK-2100 COPENHAGEN, DENMARK; CELLTECH THERAPEUT, SLOUGH, BERKS, ENGLAND
CYA DENMARK; ENGLAND
SO BIOSEPARATION, (SEP 1998) Vol. 8, No. 1-5, pp. 189-193. Publisher: KLUWER ACADEMIC PUBL, SPUIBOULEVARD 50, PO BOX 17, 3300 AA DORDRECHT, NETHERLANDS. ISSN: 0923-179X.
DT Article; Journal
LA English
REC Reference Count: 22
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB A novel group of mixed mode adsorbents has been developed for purification of monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies from a broad range of raw materials such as hybridoma cell culture, ascites fluid, animal sera, milk, whey and egg yolk. The aim of this study was to determine whether such mixed mode adsorbents were also useful for the recovery of

recombinant proteins from microbial feedstocks. This paper describes the performance of one of these adsorbents for expanded bed capture of a human Fab fragment from recombinant E. Coli cell extracts.

It is concluded that the mixed mode adsorbent binds the Fab fragment efficiently from crude extracts without any requirement for preconditioning the extract by for example de-salting or dilution. The capacity of the mixed mode adsorbent is approx. 12 mg Fab/ml matrix.

The novel mixed mode adsorbent can be useful during production of highly purified Fab fragments as the first step in a purification scheme.

In this respect the mixed mode adsorbent is advantageous over alternative commercially available ion-exchange materials which require pre-conditioning of cell extract for Fab' capture. Together with the concentration and clarification effect a significant enrichment of the Fab fragment is obtained in one single high yield operation.

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 20 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2001 ISI (R)
AN 1998:894226 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: 139XY
TI Characterization of cytochrome c-556 from the purple phototrophic bacterium Rhodobacter capsulatus as a cytochrome-c peroxidase
AU Hu W; DeSmet L; VanDriessche G; Bartsch R G; Meyer T E; Cusanovich M A; VanBeeumen J (Reprint)
CS STATE UNIV GHENT, LAB EIWITBIOCHEM EIWITENGN, LEDEGANCKSTR 35, B-9000 GHENT, BELGIUM (Reprint); STATE UNIV GHENT, DEPT BIOCHEM PHYSIOL & MICROBIOL, LAB PROT BIOCHEM & PROT ENGN, GHENT, BELGIUM; UNIV ARIZONA, DEPT BIOCHEM, TUCSON, AZ 85721
CYA BELGIUM; USA
SO EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF BIOCHEMISTRY, (15 NOV 1998) Vol. 258, No. 1, pp. 29-36.
Publisher: SPRINGER VERLAG, 175 FIFTH AVE, NEW YORK, NY 10010.
ISSN: 0014-2956.
DT Article; Journal
FS LIFE
LA English
REC Reference Count: 36
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB A cytochrome c-556 was purified from Rhodobacter capsulatus and the complete amino acid sequence was determined. It contains 328 amino acid residues and two typical heme-binding sites at cysteine residues 54 and 57 and at residues 200 and 203. It is homologous to the family of bacterial cytochrome c peroxidases (BCCP) with 69% identity to Paracoccus denitrificans BCCP and 60% identity to Pseudomonas aeruginosa BCCP for which there is a three-dimensional structure. There is lesser similarity to the mauC gene products from methylotrophic bacteria which are thought to be involved in biosynthesis of the quinone cofactor of methylamine dehydrogenase. Translated genes from Escherichia coli and Helicobacter pylori are also related to the bacterial cytochrome c peroxidases. The divergence of this family of proteins is reflected in the fact that the reported sixth heme ligands are not conserved, except in Pseudomonas, Rhodobacter and Paracoccus. This suggests that homologs of BCCP may fold differently and/or may not have the same enzymatic activity as the prototypic protein from Ps. aeruginosa. We found that the Rb. capsulatus BCCP is active with both Rb. capsulatus cytochrome c, and with horse cytochrome c as substrates (K-m values 60 mu m and 6 mu m, respectively). The turnover number was 40 s(-1) and the K-m for peroxide was 33 mu m. We have thus confirmed that the Rb. capsulatus protein is a cytochrome c peroxidase.

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 20 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2001 ISI (R)
AN 1998:609664 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: 106XH
TI Hydrophobic charge induction chromatography: salt independent protein adsorption and facile elution With aqueous buffers
AU Burton S C; Harding D R K (Reprint)
CS MASSEY UNIV, DEPT CHEM, PALMERSTON NORTH, NEW ZEALAND (Reprint); MASSEY UNIV, DEPT CHEM, PALMERSTON NORTH, NEW ZEALAND
CYA NEW ZEALAND
SO JOURNAL OF CHROMATOGRAPHY A, (24 JUL 1998) Vol. 814, No. 1-2, pp. 71-81.
Publisher: ELSEVIER SCIENCE BV, PO BOX 211, 1000 AE AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS.
ISSN: 0021-9673.
DT Article; Journal
FS PHYS; LIFE
LA English
REC Reference Count: 27
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB A new form of protein chromatography, hydrophobic charge induction, is described. Matrices prepared by attachment of weak acid and base ligands were uncharged at adsorption pH. At low ligand densities, protein adsorption was typically promoted with lyotropic salts. At higher ligand densities, chymosin, chymotrypsinogen and lysozyme were adsorbed independently of ionic strength. A pH change released the electrostatic

potential of the matrix and weakened hydrophobic interactions, inducing elution. Matrix hydrophobicity and titration range could be matched to protein requirements by ligand choice and density. Both adsorption and elution could be carried out within the pH 5-9 range. (C) 1998 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 20 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2001 ISI (R)
AN 97:681234 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: XU956
TI One step purification of chymosin by mixed mode chromatography
AU Burton S C; Haggarty N W; Harding D R K (Reprint)
CS MASSEY UNIV, DEPT CHEM, PRIVATE BAG 11222, PALMERSTON NORTH, NEW ZEALAND (Reprint); MASSEY UNIV, DEPT CHEM, PALMERSTON NORTH, NEW ZEALAND
CYA NEW ZEALAND
SO BIOTECHNOLOGY AND BIOENGINEERING, (5 OCT 1997) Vol. 56, No. 1, pp. 45-55. Publisher: JOHN WILEY & SONS INC, 605 THIRD AVE, NEW YORK, NY 10158-0012. ISSN: 0006-3592.
DT Article; Journal
FS LIFE; AGRI
LA English
REC Reference Count: 37
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB Mixed mode Sepharose and Perloza bead cellulose matrices were prepared using various chemistries. These matrices contained hydrophobic (aliphatic and/or aromatic) and ionic (carboxylate or alkylamine) groups. Hydrophobic amine ligands were attached to epichlorohydrin activated Sepharose (mixed mode amine matrices). Hexylamine, aminophenylpropanediol and phenylethylamine were the preferred ligands, on the basis of cost and performance. Other mixed mode matrices were produced by incomplete attachment (0-80%) of the same amine ligands to carboxylate matrices. The best results were obtained using unmodified or partially ligand-modified aminocaproic acid Sepharose and Perloza. High ligand densities were used, resulting in high capacity. Furthermore, chymosin was adsorbed at high and low ionic strengths, which reduced sample preparation requirements.
Chymosin, essentially homogeneous by electrophoresis, was recovered by a small pH change. The methods described were simple, efficient, inexpensive and provided very good resolution of chymosin from a crude recombinant source. The carboxylate matrices had the best combination of capacity and regeneration properties. The performance of Sepharose and Perloza carboxylate matrices was similar, but higher capacities were found for the latter. Because it is cheaper and can be used at higher flow rates, Perloza should be better suited to large scale application. High capacity chymosin adsorption was found with carboxymethyl ion exchange matrices, but low ionic strength was essential far adsorption and the purity was inferior to that of the mixed mode matrices. (C) 1997 John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

L3 ANSWER 7 OF 20 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2001 ISI (R)
AN 94:358130 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: NP630
TI A NEW MICROORGANISM PRODUCING A GLUCOSYL TRANSFER ENZYME TO POLYPHENOLS
AU FUNAYAMA M (Reprint); ARAKAWA H; YAMAMOTO R; NISHINO T; SHIN T; MURAO S
CS KURABO IND LTD, TECH RES LAB, 14-5 SHIMOKIDA CHO, NEYAGAWA, OSAKA 572, JAPAN (Reprint); KUMAMOTO INST TECHNOL, FAC ENGN, DEPT APPL MICROBIAL TECHNOL, KUMAMOTO 860, JAPAN
CYA JAPAN
SO BIOSCIENCE BIOTECHNOLOGY AND BIOCHEMISTRY, (MAY 1994) Vol. 58, No. 5, pp. 817-821. ISSN: 0916-8451.
DT Article; Journal
FS LIFE; AGRI
LA ENGLISH
REC Reference Count: 14
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB A microorganism producing a glucosyl transfer enzyme to hydroquinone was isolated from soil and identified as Bacillus subtilis according to its taxonomical characteristics. The enzyme (GSase) was purified from the culture filtrate by column chromatographies, including affinity chromatography using Amylostatin-immobilized Sepharose 4B. The final preparation showed a single band on SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, the molecular weight being 67 kDa. Its optimum pH far starch dextrinization was 7, while that for glucosyl transferring activity was 6, pH stability was 5-8, and isoelectric point was 5.1. GSase was not activated by Ca2+. It used malto-oligosaccharides and dextrin as well as soluble starch more effectively than maltose as glucose donors. It did not catalyze cyclodextrination from starch. GSase glucosylated various polyphenols, such as dihydroxy benzenes, hydroxy benzyl alcohols, phloroglucinol, (+)catechin, kojic acid, dihydroxy benzoic acids, caffeic acid, and gallic acid.

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 20 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2001 ISI (R)
AN 92:35852 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: GY133

TI ENZYME-CATALYZED OXIDATION OF CHOLESTEROL IN PHYSICALLY CHARACTERIZED WATER-IN-OIL MICROEMULSIONS
AU HEDSTROM G; SLOTTE J P (Reprint); MOLANDER O; ROSENHOLM J B
CS ABO AKAD UNIV, DEPT BIOCHEM & PHARM, SF-20500 TURKU, FINLAND; ABO AKAD UNIV, DEPT PHYS CHEM, SF-20500 TURKU, FINLAND
CYA FINLAND
SO BIOTECHNOLOGY AND BIOENGINEERING, (20 JAN 1992) Vol. 39, No. 2, pp. 218-224.
ISSN: 0006-3592.
DT Article; Journal
FS LIFE; AGRI
LA ENGLISH
REC Reference Count: 24
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB The enzymatic conversion of cholesterol to cholestenone by cholesterol oxidase (Brevibacterium sp.) in reversed micelles in a system composed of AOT/isooctane/water/cholesterol has been examined. The catalytic activity of the enzyme was correlated with the physicochemical properties of water in water-in-oil (w/o) microemulsion systems. In a system consisting of 3 wt % AOT in isooctane, reversed micelles started to form as the [H2O]/[AOT] (e.g., the w0) ratio increased above 4-5. The formation of reversed micelles with a core of neat (bulk) water was verified from determinations of both the partial molar volume of water and the scissors vibration of water [with Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy] in the w/o microemulsion systems. A plot of enzyme activity vs. w0 indicated that the hydration of enzyme molecules per se was not sufficient to give rise to catalytic activity. Instead, it appeared that the formation of an aqueous micellar core was necessary for full activation of the enzyme. Based on micelle size distribution analysis, it was estimated that about one micelle per one thousand contained an enzyme molecule. Since the apparent reaction rate could be markedly enhanced by increasing the enzyme/water ratio, we conclude that the number of enzyme-containing micelles was an important rate-limiting factor in the system.

L3 ANSWER 9 OF 20 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2001 ISI (R)
AN 88:147205 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: M4528
TI CHOLESTEROL CONVERSION TO DELTA-4-CHOLESTENONE BY CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE IN POLYPHASIC SYSTEMS - EXTENSION TO THE SELECTIVE OXIDATION OF 7-BETA-HYDROXYCHOLESTEROL
AU LEE K M (Reprint); BIELLMANN J F
CS UNIV STRASBOURG 1, INST CHIM, CHIM ORGAN BIOL LAB, UNITE 31, 1 RUE BLAISE PASCAL, F-67008 STRASBOURG, FRANCE (Reprint)
CYA FRANCE
SO TETRAHEDRON, (1988) Vol. 44, No. 4, pp. 1135-1139.
DT Article; Journal
FS PHYS; LIFE
LA ENGLISH
REC Reference Count: 31

L3 ANSWER 10 OF 20 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2001 ISI (R)
AN 87:523362 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: J9748
TI CRYSTALLIZATION AND MOLECULAR-PROPERTIES OF D-2-HYDROXYISOCAPROATE DEHYDROGENASE FROM LACTOBACILLUS-CASEI
AU KALLWASS H; TSAI H (Reprint); SCHUTTE H
CS GESELL BIOTECHNOL FORSCH MBH, ENZYMTECHNOL ABT, MASCHEROEDER WEG 1, D-3300 BRUNSWICK, FED REP GER
CYA GERMANY
SO FEMS MICROBIOLOGY LETTERS, (1987) Vol. 43, No. 3, pp. 263-267.
DT Article; Journal
FS LIFE
LA ENGLISH
REC Reference Count: 20

L3 ANSWER 11 OF 20 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2001 ISI (R)
AN 86:540968 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: E1197
TI CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE IN MICROEMULSION - ENZYMATIC-ACTIVITY ON A SUBSTRATE OF LOW WATER SOLUBILITY AND INACTIVATION BY HYDROGEN-PEROXIDE
AU LEE K M (Reprint); BIELLMANN J F
CS UNIV STRASBOURG 1, INST CHIM, CNRS, CHIM ORGAN BIOL LAB, F-67008 STRASBOURG, FRANCE (Reprint)
CYA FRANCE
SO BIOORGANIC CHEMISTRY, (1986) Vol. 14, No. 3, pp. 262-273.
DT Article; Journal
FS PHYS; LIFE
LA ENGLISH
REC Reference Count: 25

L3 ANSWER 12 OF 20 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2001 ISI (R)
AN 86:276749 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: C2081
TI POLYSACCHARIDE LYASES
AU LINHARDT R J (Reprint); GALLIHER P M; COONEY C L
CS UNIV IOWA, COLL PHARM, DIV MED CHEM, IOWA CITY, IA, 52242 (Reprint); BIOGEN CORP, CAMBRIDGE, MA, 02139; MIT, DEPT CHEM ENGN, CAMBRIDGE, MA, 02139
CYA USA
SO APPLIED BIOCHEMISTRY AND BIOTECHNOLOGY, (1986) Vol. 12, No. 2, pp. 135-176.
DT General Review; Bibliography; Journal
FS LIFE; AGRI
LA ENGLISH
REC Reference Count: 196

L3 ANSWER 13 OF 20 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2001 ISI (R)
AN 83:611739 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: RS814
TI AN ISOMALTOTRIOSE-PRODUCING DEXTRANASE FROM FLAVOBACTERIUM-SP M-73 - PURIFICATION AND PROPERTIES
AU KOBAYASHI M (Reprint); TAKAGI S; SHIOTA M; MITSUISHI Y; MATSUDA K
CS TOHOKU UNIV, FAC AGR, DEPT AGR CHEM, SENDAI, MIYAGI 980, JAPAN (Reprint)
CYA JAPAN
SO AGRICULTURAL AND BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, (1983) Vol. 47, No. 11, pp. 2585-2593.
DT Article; Journal
FS LIFE; AGRI
LA ENGLISH
REC Reference Count: 22

L3 ANSWER 14 OF 20 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2001 ISI (R)
AN 83:228170 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: QN093
TI COAGULATION OF SKIM MILK WITH PROTEASES IMMOBILIZED ON HYDROPHOBIC CARRIERS
AU VOUTSINAS L P (Reprint); NAKAI S
CS UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA, DEPT FOOD SCI, VANCOUVER V6T 2A2, BC, CANADA (Reprint)
CYA CANADA
SO JOURNAL OF DAIRY SCIENCE, (1983) Vol. 66, No. 4, pp. 694-703.
DT Article; Journal
FS AGRI
LA ENGLISH
REC Reference Count: 37

L3 ANSWER 15 OF 20 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2001 ISI (R)
AN 82:229260 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: NN600
TI HYDROPHOBIC-IONIC CHROMATOGRAPHY - ITS APPLICATION TO MICROBIAL GLUCOSE-OXIDASE, HYALURONIDASE, CHOLESTEROL OXIDASE, AND CHOLESTEROL ESTERASE
AU SASAKI I (Reprint); GOTOH H; YAMAMOTO R; TANAKA H; TAKAMI K; YAMASHITA K; YAMASHITA J; HORIO T
CS OSAKA UNIV, INST PROT RES, DIV ENZYMOL, SUITA, OSAKA 565, JAPAN (Reprint); AMANO PHARMACEUT CO LTD, NAGOYA, AICHI 460, JAPAN
CYA JAPAN
SO JOURNAL OF BIOCHEMISTRY, (1982) Vol. 91, No. 5, pp. 1555-1561.
DT Article; Journal
FS LIFE
LA ENGLISH
REC Reference Count: 8

L3 ANSWER 16 OF 20 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2001 ISI (R)
AN 82:49286 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: MZ041
TI SPECIFIC AFFINITY OF GLYCEROL DEHYDROGENASE FROM GEOTRICHUM-CANDIDIUM FOR 10-CARBOXYDECYL-SEPHAROSE - ITS APPLICATION TO CHROMATOGRAPHY FOR PURIFICATION OF THE ENZYME
AU SASAKI I (Reprint); ITOH N; GOTO H; YAMAMOTO R; TANAKA H; YAMASHITA K; YAMASHITA J; HORIO T
CS OSAKA UNIV, INST PROT RES, DIV ENZYMOL, SUITA, OSAKA 565, JAPAN (Reprint); AMANO PHARMACEUT CO LTD, NAGOYA, AICHI 460, JAPAN
CYA JAPAN
SO JOURNAL OF BIOCHEMISTRY, (1982) Vol. 91, No. 1, pp. 211-217.
DT Article; Journal
FS LIFE
LA ENGLISH
REC Reference Count: 17

L3 ANSWER 17 OF 20 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2001 ISI (R)
AN 81:550052 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: MR472
TI LARGE-SCALE PURIFICATION OF STAPHYLOCOCCAL LIPASE BY HYDROPHOBIC INTERACTION CHROMATOGRAPHY
AU JURGENS D (Reprint); HUSER H
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